

## Transformative Leadership of MK Stalin: A Ray of Hope for Downtrodden People of Tamil Nadu

**<sup>1</sup>A.Paneeraselvam**

Research Scholar

Department of Political science and Public Administration  
Annamalai University Tamil Nadu, India

**<sup>2</sup>Dr. R. Moorthy**

Assistant Professor

Department of Political science and Public Administration  
Annamalai University Tamil Nadu, India

### Abstract

World is full of ambitious political leaders, but few have good leadership skills. Many political leaders lack honesty and accountability, two crucial leadership attributes. "Politician" has numerous bad implications. Experience informs us that just a few come close to leadership ideals and demonstrate significant political leadership indicators. Voting is the primary method of exercising power in democracies. In India, democracy has a particular place. In addition, India is unquestionably the largest democratic nation in the entire globe. Because India built a structure that includes multiple parties. It is to the advantage of democracy. Both in terms of its physical landscape and its cultural makeup, India is a vast and diverse nation. It appears that one of the current trends in the political landscape of India is the "ascension" of regional political parties. In recent years, regional parties have seen increases in both their overall membership and their vote share. On May 7, 2021, Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin, the president of the DMK and the candidate who led his party to a resounding victory in the Assembly elections, took the oath of office to become the new Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The state of Tamil Nadu is India's fourth largest and can also be referred to as the "Land of the Tamils." It is situated in the south-western part of the country. After being sworn in as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Stalin became recognised as a transformative leader due to his positive attitude and behaviour toward the people, particularly those who were disadvantaged. This contributed to Stalin's reputation. A leader who can inspire individuals as well as the social structures around them to change is a transformative leader. In its ideal form, it works to bring about positive and constructive change in its followers, with the end goal of developing those followers into leaders. The purpose of this research is to provide light on MK Stalin's transformative leadership among the disadvantaged communities of Tamil Nadu. The study will also demonstrate how the policies and programmes implemented by the government influence the more disadvantaged segments of Tamil Nadu's community. The significance of transformative leadership are also emphasised throughout the research.

**Keywords:** Leadership, Transformative, Change, Policies, Qualities, Democracy etc.

## Introduction:

India is the democracy with the most people living in it. After being ruled for hundreds of years by a succession of kingdoms that included the Mughals, the Cholas, and the British, India finally won its independence from European colonisation in 1947. The people of India were then given the chance (Gill, M. S) to vote for and choose their own leaders through democratic elections. India is the largest populous democracy on the planet, boasting a population of 1.2 billion people and (Dyson, T., Cassen) covering a land area of 7.4 million square kilometres. In 1947, shortly after India achieved its independence from British rule, a democratic government was installed in the country. Elections to the state legislatures and parliaments take place once every five years. These elections determine who will serve in the central government and in the state governments. There is a multiparty system in India, and in the state of Tamil Nadu, the DMK regional Party is extremely well-liked with general populace as well as oppressed members of society. This democratic breakthrough created a new ray of hope among the downtrodden sections of society in the year 2021, when MK Stalin became the chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. These sections of society were typically neglected by previous governments in terms of their development. MK Stalin's election as chief Minister occurred in the year 2021. After being sworn in as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Stalin gained power and influence, which he eventually put to use for the betterment of less fortunate members of society. After carrying (Jeyaranjan, J) out a variety of initiatives aimed at enhancing the quality of life for less fortunate members of society, he is recognised as a leader who lends a voice to those who do not have one. He won the hearts of the people by progressively revealing himself to be a revolutionary leader with expansive and crystal clear vision. A transformative

leader is one who motivates others to accomplish outcomes that are surprising or outstanding. It is said that transformative (Kumar, A) Leaders have optimistic expectations for their followers and believe that those followers can perform to the greatest of their abilities. As a consequence of this, they are able to motivate, encourage, and inspire others who follow them to accomplish above and above the ordinary. A transformative leader is one who can inspire and motivate their followers by first having a vision for the future and then communicating that vision to their followers.

## Research Objectives:

1. To Explain and analyse the Role and Importance of Transformative Leader for down Trodden sections of the Society.

## Methodology:

The current study could benefit from ex post facto research in addition to analytical research. As a consequence of this, the study is carried out in an analytical as well as descriptive fashion. As a direct consequence of this, both primary and secondary sources are utilised in the research. Using a qualitative method, secondary data was analysed. These sources included books and websites on the internet, as well as articles from newspapers and a variety of national magazines and publications.

## Scope of the Study

The Indian political system is distinguished by a number of essential characteristics, one of which is the existence of a large number of regional parties. They have established themselves as significant players in Indian politics on all three levels (the local, the state, and the national levels). The scope of its (Manikandan, C., & Wyatt) operations is typically limited to a single nation, state, or region. Its electoral support is concentrated in a specific geographical area. It does so while simultaneously articulating the interests of the region and identifying itself with a particular cultural,

religious, linguistic, or ethnic community. MK Stalin, a man known for his upbeat attitude and level-headed demeanour, was chosen to be the leader of Tamil Nadu after gaining widespread renown as a consequence of his popularity among the general populace. MK Stalin represents a glimmer of optimism in particular for those members of society who are disadvantaged in certain facets of society. People said that they got transformative leader who possess positivity, integrity, accountability, empathy, humility, resiliency, vision, and influence. The practise of positivity involves motivating individuals to achieve goals that they had never considered possible for themselves. Having integrity means never breaking a promise. Transformational leadership is the implementation of new ideas in an adaptive and universal way (Ackoff, R. L) to continuously improve and influence others positively. This can be done through improving others universally.

### Discussion and Results

DMK is Tamil Nadu's ruling party and Pondicherry's primary opposition. Along with AIADMK, it's Tamil Nadu's main political party. In power since 2021. C. N. Annadurai formed the DMK as a breakaway (Pal, J.,) faction in 1949. Annadurai commanded it from 1949 to 1969. Tamil Nadu's chief minister (Wikipedia) from 1967-1969. Under Annadurai, DMK won state elections with a strong majority in 1967. From 1969 to August 7, 2018, M. Karunanidhi led the party. He was Chief Minister five times, twice sacked. After Karunanidhi's death, Stalin took over. The UPA's third-largest party is the DMK. The DMK-led Secular Progressive Alliance has 159 seats. In Tamil Nadu's 2019 election, M.K. Stalin led the SPA. M.K. Stalin's alliance won 39 of 40 parliamentary (Pal, J., & Panda) seats and 12 of 21 Assembly seats. Tamil Nadu local elections were won by the DMK-led Secular Progressive Alliance. DMK-led SPA won 2021. In 234 seats, the coalition won 159. (47 percent) MKS is

TN's CM. The Indian Express ranked Stalin 30th in 2019. Stalin led 2021 Assembly for SPA. DMK won with 132 seats. Stalin took the oath on May 7, 2021, and became a transformative leader among the masses, especially the downtrodden. The next section examines MK Stalin's transformative leadership.

### Transformative Leadership

The transformation of Stalin Leadership is absolutely necessary to ensure that governmental operations run efficiently (Salehzadeh, R) and that the states goals and objectives are met. Leadership with a transformational focus brings possibilities closer to being realised. It's the deciding factor that determines whether or not all of the potential in the government and the people is realised. The transformative power of Stalin has an effect on the behaviour of other people. Thus the hallmark of the transformative leader is to influence others to follow. The behaviour exhibited by a transformative leader during take care of people is known as transformative leadership. There are different types of leadership styles and transformative is considered one of dynamic leadership (Bass, B. M., and Waldman) which was assumed by MK Stalin in Tamil Nadu among masses. Transformational leadership adopts new concepts through a flexible and universal approach to influencing and developing people. This kind of leadership incorporates leader and follower collaboration to boost motivation. Motivational leaders try to convince (Bass, B. M., and Waldman) followers of the state's long-term goals. As a transformative leader, Stalin naturally sets an example for his followers and passes on his zeal by clearly describing his beliefs, what he is doing, and outlining his true personal opinions. As a transformative leader, Stalin is able to attain the required (Bass, B. M., and Waldman) objectives by holding unique qualities and attributes. He recognises people's strengths and trusts their convictions. His conviction in their

abilities keeps him motivated and allows him to empathise with them emotionally. The transformational leader, like MK Stalin, produces concepts and skilfully convinces people to desire to achieve the goal.

#### **The 4 "I's" of Transformational Leadership**

A transformational leader is one who practises a style of leadership that motivates the people take care by them to make positive changes as well as the government as a whole. These leaders foster an environment that is open to new ideas and constructive criticism, which ultimately results in improved social outcomes. Their roles as visionaries, mentors, and sources of motivation are complementary. To achieve this goal, transformational leaders must first establish a culture that is unique inside the state and government that they oversee. The attributes of a transformational leader (Avolio, 1991) go far deeper and should not be considered of as innate personality traits or kinds. This is crucial to remember when we consider the different types of leaders that spring to mind. If one desires to become a Transformative leader, they must develop behaviours, methods, and actions that are all firmly anchored in leadership philosophy. The four dimensions of leadership that make up the "I's" of transformational leadership are intellectual stimulation, individual consideration, inspirational motivation, and idealized influence. The anticipations that Stalin had for the democratic process are where the hope that poor (Waldman, 1991) and marginalised people in Tamil Nadu have placed their faith. Policies that benefit low-income people are being implemented by Stalin's government, and they are gaining traction in Tamil Nadu. The "populist" party has been competing with other parties in the state to give basic conveniences to the most economically disadvantaged members of the community. Despite the fact that this has helped more people join the mainstream of the

economic system, particularly those who were previously disadvantaged.

Transformative leaders are necessary because they determine government policy, form coalitions with other stakeholders, and make decisions that affect a country's well-being and the lives of its citizens. Transformative leadership (Bass, B. M., & Avolio) requires a leader to prioritise the country's long-term interests over their own current concerns. Strong Transformative leadership requires charm and honesty, as well as the capacity to assess a situation and make decisions (Diaz-Saenz) based on what is best for the majority. To be a transformative leader, you must have the courage and integrity to stand up for what is right, even if it means resigning from government or losing an election. In order to be a transformative leader, one must have a high degree (Sashkin, M) of statesmanship. A transformative leader who wishes to make a difference requires statesmanship. One who is able to discriminate between success and failure is an effective transformative leader. If you want to succeed, you need to have a clear vision and the ability to transform that vision into reality. The down trodden sections of the land of Tamil Nadu believed that MK Stalin is such a leader who has ability to transform that vision into reality.

#### **Initiates and Transformative leadership of MK Stalin for Tamil People**

First and foremost, leadership relates to the ability to motivate and inspire a team of individuals. It's perhaps one of life's most critical considerations. The advancement of human civilization is a direct result of leadership. It's impossible for any state, group, or organisation to succeed without strong (Carless, S. A., Wearing) leadership. Furthermore, not everyone is blessed with this ability. This is due to the fact that effective leadership necessitates the presence of specific traits. A good leader must be able to motivate his

or her team. A leader's responsibility is to provide an example for those who look up to him. In addition, he needs to keep them engaged whenever feasible. As a leader, you must never (Wyatt, 2016) give up hope when things get tough. A leader who is despondent is not capable of inspiring others. It's also crucial to be able to make decisions on your own. Other attributes mean little if a leader consistently makes poor choices. The state's success is further ensured by sound decision-making. If the leader fails to make wise decisions, the efforts of his (Manikandan, 2016) or her subordinates will be in vain. The need for leadership can be found in almost every aspect of our lives. MK Stalin, Tamil Nadu's transformative leader, instructed ministers and DMK MLAs not to praise him (The Hindu) when raising questions, starting bills, and delivering inputs. "Command, not request. You might praise party leaders and pioneers in a grant debate

The key to success is good leadership. Bad leadership on the other hand is a sure fire way to fail. As a result, the world revolves around good leaders. M.K. Stalin, a visionary leader, had introduced a slew of useful programmes for the poor and oppressed. The goal was to lend a hand to such a group in order to improve their economic situation.

Tamil Nadu CM M K Stalin declared education a "permanent asset" and asked political parties to fund girl students. Higher Education Assurance Scheme will benefit 6 lakh girl students a year, Vs 1 lakh under marriage support. Education aid reforms women's rights. It mandates women's education before marriage. His plan (Timesofindia) promotes social justice, equality, women's education, and modern (Senthil Kumaran.2021) thinking. It would provide aid directly to beneficiaries' accounts. It would increase the 46% of college-educated women. Only 24.5% of pending beneficiary applications was eligible, stated the CM. Implementation was flawed. He urged all

parties to help government school girls attend college.

MK Stalin is a transformative leader in Tamil Nadu. He said that Tamil Nadu was the fourth-least poor state. Stalin said Tamil Nadu should abolish hunger. Tamil Nadu's government intends to reduce poverty. Stalin launched 100-crore (Senthil Kumaran.2021) urban employment and 300-crore Namakku Naame. The CM also gave out 168.84 crore in welfare packages, inaugurated 38.52 crore in finished works, and laid 54 crore in foundation stones.

M.K. Stalin, a secular transformative leader, said the Dravidian model is humanity during Ramadan. Stalin praised Tamil (Indian Express) Nadu's humanism. He emphasised DMK's "Everything for all" philosophy. All need assistance. DMK's objective." He remembered DMK's Muslim programmes. He continued, "I'll always be there." Come always. DMK's interaction with minorities. He wished Ramadan.

Through the 'Ondrinaivom Vaa' campaign, our party aims to unite Tamil Nadu. Through this multi-format effort, M.K. Stalin's DMK hopes to reach 4 Cr state people. He aims to help 2.5M people, feed 20M poor people, reassure (Ondrinaivomvaa 2022) 10M families, and create a virtual forum of 10M+ good Samaritans.

Investing in education is wise. M.K. Stalin, leader of the ruling DMK, is focusing on young people. Since they focus on nutrition and education, these efforts will last. The Schools of Excellence programme is modelled after one in Delhi. Stalin recently visited Moscow. Tamil Nadu will develop model schools with better infrastructure and instruction. Music, dance, and other arts help kids acquire (Hindustantimes.com) many skills. Stalin offers 1-5th graders a free breakfast. First,



a few municipal corporations, municipalities, and isolated villages will install the system before state-wide rollout. One of five anniversary plans he mentioned. An under-6 nutrition programme will be started. The state will develop 708 urban health centres to help the disadvantaged. This intends to treat urban inhabitants in their neighbourhoods like public health centres in villages. 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. To attain 'health for all' by 2030, 708 clinics would be opened in 21 cities, including Chennai, and 63 villages.

MK Stalin gave 2 crore rice card users Rs 4000 COVID-19. First payment is Rs 2000. Tamil Nadu CM Stalin signed COVID-19. DMK promised plague sufferers Rs. 4,000 in its electoral manifesto. Stalin stated Tamil (Business-Standard.Com) Nadu will pay for COVID-19 patients' hospital care. Insurance will pay. New CM cut Aavin milk by Rs 3 per litre.

MK Stalin pressed the Centre to eliminate the CUET. In a letter to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, he said NTA entrance tests are not in the interest of rural and poor students. He said the move vindicates the (Business-Standard.Com) state government's argument that NEET for MBBS admissions is a forerunner to centralising higher education admissions. CUET will side-line different school systems, he said. He said the test will undermine classroom learning and force pupils to use coaching centres.

MK Stalin signed the first government decision for COVID-19 relief, comprising Rs 4,000 for each BPL family. He slashed (Business Standard.Com) bus prices for working women and girl students and created a district-by-district grievances bureau.

MK Stalin awarded \$255,000 to 43 doctors who died treating COVID-19

patients. The PM offered COVID-19 incentives. The proposal (india.com) would pay 30,000 doctors, 20,000 nurses and trainee doctors, and 15,000 janitors, CT scan workers, and ambulance drivers for April, May, and June. MK Stalin's regime has made attempts to fight crime. He ordered 12,500 oxygen-assisted beds after taking office.

Stalin, a revolutionary leader in Tamil Nadu, is dedicated to advancing education at all levels, from elementary school to college and beyond, for people from all walks of life. The government has taken initiatives to ensure that education is accessible to all areas of society. The younger generation, Mr. Stalin claimed, would benefit from his "Illam Thedi Kalvi" (education at the doorway) initiative. The groundwork for a new era in education had been laid. In the DMK's ideology, education and employment for all are fundamental principles. Humaneness, social fairness, and self-respect are all emphasised by the plan. People from all walks of life have been able to succeed in the (The Hindu.com) workplace and in school. During the Dravidian movement, Mr. Stalin recalled, the Thinnai schools were used as a means of ensuring that all students had access to education. "It's the spirit of dravidianism that those who criticise it and don't comprehend what it is should be aware of. As a result of the lockdown caused by the epidemic, schools were forced to close, creating a learning gap for children. The goal of the programme was to teach youngsters at home, and in-person classes couldn't be matched by online classes.

As we all know, many people are unable to afford health care because of their financial situation. People die as a result of this situation. This knowledge underpins the new Tamil Nadu Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam Scheme. MK Stalin debuted Sony on 5 August 2021. The Tamil Nadu Doorstep Healthcare Scheme will offer the poor physiotherapy, diagnostics, and non-communicable

disease treatment. This programme aims to give poor people the greatest medicine and treatment for non-communicable diseases at home. The Health Care team will provide Sony medical facilities and medicine to the poor. 1172 health care centres, comprising 189 primary health centres and 50 community health centres, serve the state's seniors. The Tamil Nadu Doorstep Healthcare Scheme provides the best care for the state's poor elderly (Sony).

As a transformative leader, Stalin had another plan. Free breakfasts for government school pupils, a programme to eliminate malnutrition, the creation of high-quality schools, and the building of primary health centres in metropolitan areas are all part of the plans. He explained that the free breakfast programme was put in place based on the fact that many government school pupils skip breakfast because (The Hindu.com) of the long distances they have to travel to get to school and their family's financial circumstances. On all working days, he said, pupils in grades 1 to 5 would be given a free meal. In the second plan, Mr. Stalin explained, the goal was to eradicate malnutrition in Tamil Nadu. The alarming statistic that many youngsters under the age of six are nutritionally inadequate has come to our attention since we took office. Both their weight and height are (The Hindu.com) far too low for their age. We've devised a plan to do medical testing on the children as a result of this, he said. Medical care and nourishment for children were prioritised by the administration, according to the Chief Minister.

Non-Brahmins with training in Hindu rites have been recruited as priests in various temples by the DMK government. Priests from outside the Brahmin community have been barred from performing pujas because of the (Indian Express) influence of their Brahmin superiors. A lady and 24 non-Brahmin priests were named as 'Odhuvars' by the Chief Minister, MK Stalin. Five of the 24 people are members of planned

communities. When men from scheduled communities were initially (Indian Express) appointed as temple priests under the state's administration, history was made.

### Conclusion

There are very few countries in the world that have political parties at the regional level that are as successful as India's regional parties. The Indian society is home to a diverse array of racial, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, and caste communities, all of which have played a significant role in the development and expansion of regional political parties. As a result, the expansion of their influence is congruent with the overall spirit of democracy. In the political system of India, regionalism is one of the heavy weights that bear down on the system. It serves both as a stepping stone and as a pressure strategy in order to establish supremacy, authority, and gain power. By playing a pragmatic role and pursuing a developmental agenda on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, MK Stalin was able to earn the reputation as a transformative leader and win the hearts of many people, particularly those from more marginalised segments of society. The people of Tamil Nadu have a great deal of faith in MK Stalin as a leader and his style of governance. The advancement of the state is something that can only be accomplished by the leaders of the state. The people of Tamil voiced their belief that MK Stalin is a transforming leader who is similar to a shepherd. He stands behind the flock, allowing the most nimble members to move out in front, and then the others will follow, not realising that they are being steered from behind the whole time. On Indian soil, elections are held every five years, and at this point, the

question that needs to be answered is whether or not MK Stalin will be able to capture the hearts of people again in the upcoming Lok Sabha election.

### Acknowledgement

I'd want to thank everyone who helped me finish this paper. Dr. Moorthy's thoughtfulness and encouragement helped me organize my piece in a period-appropriate fashion. I should also thank all the researchers and writers who had successfully written papers on a similar topic. Their references and citations helped me complete my work effectively.

### Conflict of interest and Funding

Nil

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